

# MICHIGAN FARMER

## AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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take the place of plant-food coming through the natural channels. Leached ashes are neither readily soluble nor gaseous, and it is difficult to see how this correspondent can avail himself of any benefit to be derived from their application, either as a top dressing for wheat or on newly seeded meadows.

This theory tallies with experiments tried in several different ways and on different occasions by the writer. No present prospective nor imaginary increase in plant growth was observable, and its application as a top dressing was abandoned.

### CROSS-BRED SHEEP AGAIN.

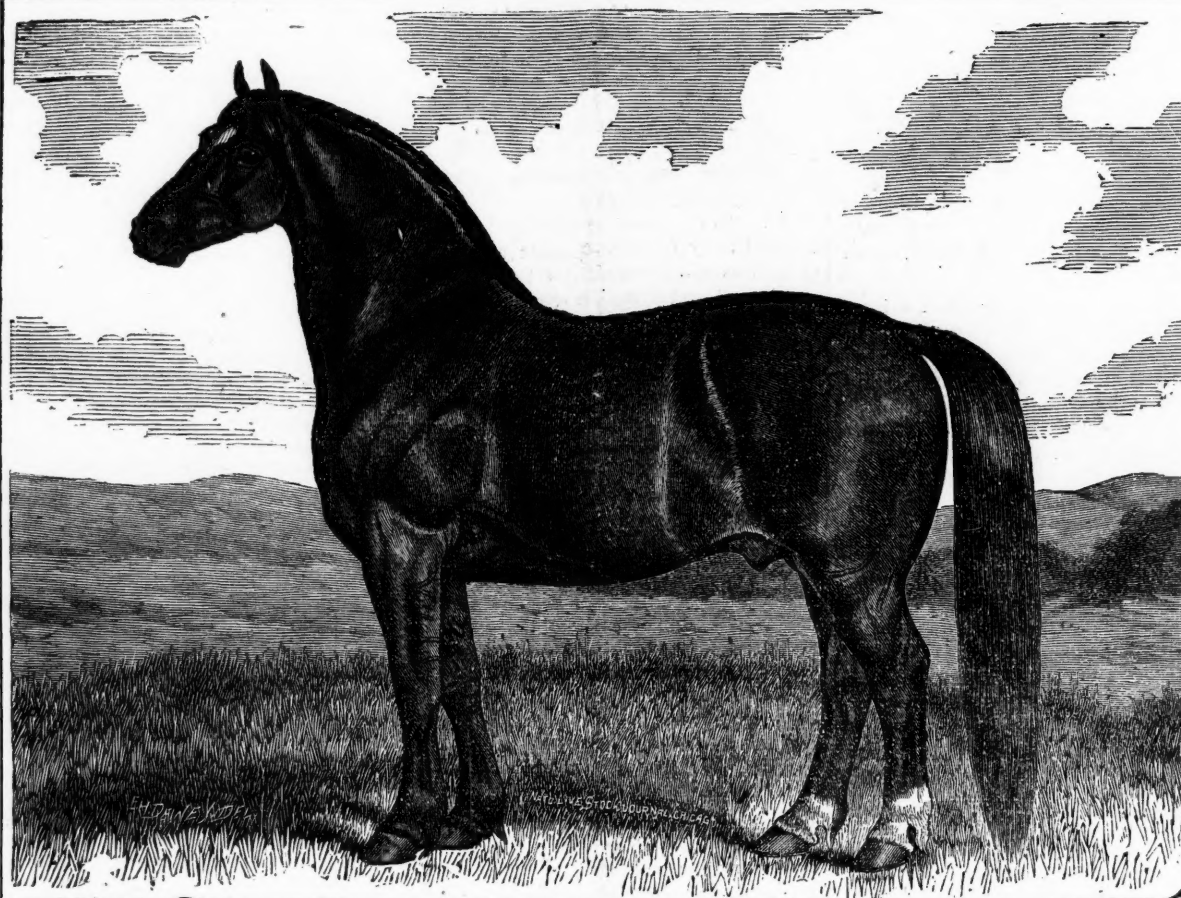
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
We hardly expected our remarks to create so much commotion and lead to such an interesting discussion on grade sheep. But in reply firstly to our friend Hewitt's remarks, we will say we think if he has made a point at all in favor of fine wools, his argument against grade long wools, does not in any way apply to our case. Our sheep are not long wool grades, but Shropshire Down grades; from a class of fine wool ewes similar to his own, bred to a Shropshire Down ram, were produced these improved sheep now under discussion, and we would like our friend to get the correct history of said sheep.

Gentlemen, I am not only an unenlightened one-horse farmer, with self-made and limited means, but have been for over fifteen years one of those nasty drovers and shippers of all kinds of stock, whom my brother grangers and farmer friends so much dislike to see coming around to bid any less than New York or Liverpool prices for their treasured pets. Experience, it is said, should make perfect; but allowing myself to be imperfect, in this trade we ought to know a little of the variety of stock most in demand for our markets, and what pays us the best to ship. And, as you have kindly invited us to sustain our case if possible, and also how we expect to reproduce this cross, we reply: Do not the laws of Nature tell us that like produces a like kind? Have you not heard that old maxim also that "blood would always tell," and a point that every fine wool man insists upon is the strength of blood these treasured folds contain. But, sir, I can tell you by experience, in crossing, that by making even one cross that we can knock at least four-fifths of that greasy filth that wool men despise so much in buying; and have showed any reasonable minded man, where the cleansing test is made, that it comes out useful wool, fit for every industrious citizen to wear. Then when the mutton hangs in the meat shop you will find that there is more than a mutton thick that has to be chopped up to disguise its stink. We are also going to use this applicable phrase that blood will tell, and when once in a like that of the much renowned Berkshire hog, which has shown out its useful merits for generations when graded.

And now the feed question; as you hesitate to believe that these sheep do not require as much feed to make a given amount of weight. We know by experimenting in feeding that the profit lies, by a large per cent, with the grain fed to these grades. My belief is that strictly fine wool sheep will, when fed, exhaust a great per cent through the wool. If oil comes out through the skin into the wool so as to grease everybody it comes in contact with, what does it take to make this oily matter? Now, on the other hand, these grade sheep retain this fat and lay it on in flesh like marble. You ask us why we do not breed full blood Shropshire Down, or middle wool, and we answer that it is because they are too expensive, and are not worth any more in profit of wool and mutton, which is the end of all sheep's profit. We can buy fine wool ewes for less than one third the money, use a Down ram, and make this profitable grade sheep much more readily than to use full blooded ewes. We need them all to breed rams for you fine wool men to buy in future years to build your flocks up into a popular class of sheep that is fast coming to the front. I am breeding 50 grade ewes of this class that I am going to have shear at least an average of six pounds of wool, and raise 50 lambs that I can sell at one year or less, for more money and at less expense than fine wool lambs would be to me, and when the wool buyers come around we won't have to duck one-third or send our wool to some baby wool agent to sell, and then be told our wools are rejected and uncalled for.

Now, fellow readers, tear our argument to pieces; sift this subject thoroughly, and if you can't see any point yet still a back seat, and we will toll on in ignorance and drudgery, and if our enterprise proves a failure we will come and humble ourselves to you without money and without price, as to wise and great men, for the ways of the transgressors are hard. Yours truly,  
THOS. A. MOORE.

The cut presented in this issue is of a true type of the famed English Draft breed, or as they are sometimes termed Shire, or Cart Horse. He was imported with a large lot of Cleveland Bays and English Draft horses last autumn, by Geo. E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill. He is three years old, and weighs 1,720 pounds.



### SOME NOTES FROM A STOCK BREEDER.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
After adjournment of the winter meeting of the State Agricultural Society, Friday the 19th, and on my way home, I stopped at Brighton, and accompanied Wm. Ball to his farm, where I was pleasantly entertained. His herd of Shorthorns has improved very much since my visit two years ago. Saturday we took a trip to D. Ball's, in Webster, where we found the stock doing well; thence to T. Birkett's, but he was away from home. We looked over his stock, however, and with the exception of one or two that seemed out of condition, found it looking well. Kirtlevington Farm 7th has grown into a fine calf, and is about ten months old. I understand since then Mr. Ball has purchased this calf, which will make a fine addition to the head of his herd. Monday, in my presence he sold to E. J. & E. W. Hardy, twenty ewes from his old flock, or the choice of his flock, except twenty-five which he brought from Vermont this winter; report is he paid for them \$100 per head. The terms finally agreed upon were \$1200 for the twenty head, or sixty dollars per head. I was a witness to the sale and transfer. As many sheep are selling, perhaps these are cheap, or worth the money paid.

He also sold to Chas. Hardy a draft stallion the same day, making a good day's sale.

While it seems to me there is more of a boom on fine wool sheep than any other class of stock, yet the best of any stock always pays the best. I believe if more attention was given to mutton sheep it would undoubtedly add more money to the State. Yours,  
A. F. WOOD.

THE ATWOOD QUESTION.  
DEVERAUX, Mich., Jan. 27, '82.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

May I ask; can there be evidence produced that Stephen Atwood ever claimed that his sheep were pure Humphrey blood? In 1845, in a letter to L. A. Morrell, in reference to breeding the ewes descended from the one he purchased of Humphrey, he says, "and her descendants to bucks raised from his (Humphrey's) ewes." The question is, if the bucks he bred to were not from Humphrey ewes, what bucks were they from? As it appears from Mr. Albert Chapman's statement, which is unquestionably true, Mr. Atwood bred to some extent from the stock of Jacob N. Blakelee. Now, let us quote Jacob in the Albany Cultivator, in 1854:

"I began a flock of sheep in 1815, that were imported by Peck & Atwater, New Haven. A part of them were the Negretti and a part Montanas. I let them run together till 1823. I then procured the use of a buck for three seasons, bred by Daniel Bacon from his Eucalyptus buck. In 1828 I purchased a buck that was raised by Daniel Bacon. From that time down to the present I have kept that blood pure; this flock is now a cross of three sorts of Spanish sheep, and perfectly clear from native or Saxony blood. I am decidedly of the opinion that there is no full-blood animal equal to a cross; the reason I give is, that there is no perfect animal in the face of this earth; when an animal is imperfect, you can never remedy the defect by the use of an animal that has the same defect."

I quote Blakelee only in part; that which relates more especially to blood and breeding.  
S. LAMB.

### Atwoods Again.

Will J. H. Thompson, or any other man, tell us the difference between the Atwood and Paular breed of sheep? In the Vermont Merino Register, on page 158, is Mr. Atwood's certificate of sale to E. Hammond and R. P. Hall, which reads as follows:  
"Jan. 27th, 1844.—This may certify that

E. Hammond and R. P. Hall, of Addison County, Vt., have this day purchased of me three full-blooded Merino bucks, and of me and others, descendants of my flock, 27 full-blooded Merino ewes of the Paular breed, which originated from the celebrated flock imported from Spain by Col. Humphreys, of Derby, New Haven County, Conn.

Now, if they were Paulars then, and have been line bred and kept pure since, are they not Paulars still? And if Paulars, wherein do they differ from the Rich and Robinson stock, which are generally accepted as retaining more of the Paular blood than any other? Where is all the "thunder about nothing?"  
SHEEP BREEDER.

### LENAWEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ADRIAN, January 28, 1882.

The annual meeting of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society was held here yesterday. There was a fair representation from most townships in the County. The Secretary reported that about \$1,400 had been paid in premiums awarded at the last fair, and that there was in the treasury \$688 25 balance on hand, which, when the bad weather during the week of the fair is remembered, was considered by all a good showing.

The history of this Society, though only four years old, is an eventful one, as will be remembered by many readers of the FARMER. There had been a society here for nearly thirty years before the birth of this one, but, from certain causes, it had become bankrupt and collapsed. The new society was organized through the efforts of the Farmers' Club, by an entirely new and inexperienced set of men; but men who believed in agricultural societies, and believed they should be made the helpers and co-educators of the people, instead of contributing simply to fill the pockets of the managers, or mismanagers, as it proved in the case of the old society.

There were, however, certain obligations against the old society that those comprising the new one felt should be paid, and yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, the last note held against the old society was ordered paid, making in all, since its organization, nearly or quite \$1,400 settled and canceled claims held by citizens of the county, who had loaned in good faith money to the old society.

And this is not all; it has donated to sufferers from that terrible event, the fall of the grand stand, over \$1,000, and paid 100 cents on the dollar of all its own obligations.

This showing, coupled with the fact that the first fair was gotten up on a few weeks' notice, and that the second one was the sufferer from the worst of calamities on its most successful day, and that the third and fourth occurred on stormy weeks, speaks well for the efforts of those at its head, as well as the determination of the people of the county that it must live and do good.

The entire list of officers were re-elected, viz: George B. Horton, President; S. B. Mann, Secretary, and T. J. Tobey, Treasurer.

### Some Inquiries Answered.

ARMADA, January 24th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
Seeing in your last issue that you were one of the parties visiting the extensive establishment of D. M. Perry & Co., and mentioned that White Star potato, you please inform us through your columns, what particular merits they possess over other leading kinds; also the merits of the Russian White Oats. Respectfully,  
EDWARD WIMLAX.

The White Star potato has been tested by D. M. Perry & Co. on their grounds near this city, and selected from a number of others for its good qualities. It is of good size, a thrifty grower, and the quality said to be excellent. The White Russian

oats we have seen growing, and believe them to be the finest we ever saw. They are very heavy, and should grade No. 1 white with reasonable cultivation. In July last we saw them growing along with some ten or a dozen other varieties, and the difference between them could be seen by the most ordinary observer. You will be safe in giving them a trial.

### Stock Notes.

MR. GEO. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, reports the following sales of Merinos from his flock:

To I. L. Mills, Clyde, Oakland Co., 10 ewes and one ram lamb.  
To Edward D. Parsons, Grand Blanc, eight ewes. These ewes were purchased for the purpose of establishing a flock. They are old ewes, but of choice blood and reliable breeders. They have all been bred to Mr. Stuart's stock ram "Tommy," and are recorded in the Vermont and Michigan Registers.

CHAPIN BROS., of Fenton, Mich., report the following sales from their herd of Shorthorns:

To Ed. Burlingame, of Byron, two year old heifer Duchess of Fenton (vol 20, p. 15069), by Young Mary Prince 34156, out of Maud (vol 20, p. 13811), by Oceola 17-568.  
Kitty 34, by Sam Tilden 36931, out of Kitty (vol 15, p. 127), by Capt. Keith 16-428.  
7th Duke of Fenton 38878, by Col. Fenton 34802, out of Mazurka Lass by Mazurka Prince 17725.  
To S. Richards, of Cohobatch, Livingston County, cow Sunbeam by Washenaw Duke 15682, out of Snowflake by De Gray 6594.

Kate Fenton, yearling heifer, by Young Mary Prince 34156, out of Sunbeam as used, a man must have a liking for the business he engages in, and with perseverance and good judgment, he will be successful every time. There are many men who engage in this business merely for the reason that they can make money at it, and I will admit there is money in it for such men even, but much more for the man that has a taste and liking for the business.

If I were starting in the business again, knowing what I do now, I should go to some good responsible man, and get a good reputation as a breeder, and get the best, regardless of the price. I would rather pay 75 or 100 dollars per head to such a breeder, than to accept the sheep as gifts that some breeders have. Of the first but what he has spent a lifetime improving, and has spared neither time or money to improve them, while the other man has no taste for the business, and therefore has spent little thought, time or money to improve his sheep. You cannot afford to commence the day if there is no shade in your pasture, arrange it so they can come to the barn during the hottest part of the day; after you have driven them up a few times they will come of the spring and fall, they should be kept out of all storms; give them plenty of salt mixed with a little ashes and they will never be troubled with tape worms; also put a little tar on their noses, once a week, to keep the flies away. Get your sheep tame so that they will follow you instead of driving them. Commence training a little when you commence coupling and keep them thriving from that time forward.

Give them plenty of exercise and you will have no trouble raising your lambs.

Butter Records.—For the benefit of those interested we give below the best yearly, monthly and weekly records of butter-making from a single cow. Of course they are all pure bred Jerseys:

Yearly.—Eurosas, Jersey, No. 2454, yield, milk, 7235 lbs; butter, 778 lbs. Time eleven months and six days ending October 15, 1880.

Monthly.—Lady Mel, 2d, No. 1795, Jersey, yield, milk, 183 lbs. Time 31 days ending June 15th.

Weekly.—Jersey Belle, of Situate, yield, 25 lbs. 2 oz. Time one week. In connection with these remarkable yields we give the price of Jersey animals sold at the sale of the Oxford Park herd, Dec. 1. Farmer's flock, \$3,200; Forget Me Not, son of above, \$2,125. Farmer's flock calves, 15 heifers, average \$477.34; 4 bulls, average \$582.50.

The white pine supply of Michigan amounts to 29,000,000,000 feet in the lower peninsula, and 6,000,000,000 in the upper peninsula. The product for the census year was 4,068,778,000 feet in the lower peninsula, and 828,498,000 in the upper.

### PROFIT IN PURE-BRED MERINO SHEEP.

(Read before the Michigan Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association at their annual meeting at Lansing, December 14, 1881, by E. B. Welch, Paw Paw, Mich.)

Mr. President and Fellow Breeders:—The subject which I have chosen on which to make a few remarks is "Profits to be obtained by breeding thoroughbred Merino sheep, and the care and management such sheep should receive."

The past year has been one of prosperity to all branches of business, but unusually so to the breeder of thoroughbreds. I know of no flock-master but who has long since disposed of his offerings, ewes as well as rams, at good prices, the best we ever got in the Western part of the State. There never has been a time, in my recollection, when thoroughbred stock was so universally sought after, and appreciated as at the present time. In a few more years the long-legged, bare belled sheep, that have been the average farmer's sheep so long, will have disappeared, and our Merinos, models of perfection, and their grades, will have taken their places. We could double and triple our flocks, and then could not begin to supply the increasing demand.

We in Van Buren County, could have sold four car loads this season to have gone west and south, but one load was all we could spare, and some of those came from Kalamazoo County. These sheep were nearly all grades. We have a home demand for all our thoroughbreds at better prices, and have to draw on our eastern breeders; and this will so continue for years to come, unless breeders increase faster in the future, than they have in the past. And there is room for more than are now engaged in breeding this class of stock. There is money in it for the progressive man, and always will be; it is true there may come times of depression and lowering of prices, but the sheep of the great plains of the west and south-west will have to be graded up, as the prairies are not so well adapted for any other use as they are for grazing. And I do not think any of us will live to see this work completed, even if it has not been accomplished they will have to draw on us for supplies to keep up their flocks. I have been breeding Merino sheep for sixteen years, with demands increasing and prices advancing. I sell but few of my ewes, and never try to make a sale to a man that I think would not make a success of it, as it would be a damage to me in the end. I let the most of my surplus ewes on shares, as it pays me better. I receive from them half the wool and half the interest; you can see that this is a better deal, and not only pays me but pays the taker also, as he gets a start in good sheep, and is no money out. Of course it takes some time to work up a trade where such sheep have not been introduced; people have to be educated to the difference between their sheep, shearing from three to six pounds, and good sheep, shearing from ten to fifteen pounds of washed wool, before they will pay the prices we are now getting for our sheep; and the easiest way I find is to let some of the sheep on shares, and get your stock scattered as much as possible, and it will not be long before you will receive calls for all the rams you can raise, and the ewes you have let will be paying you about 60 per cent. interest, and I do not know of any other way that I can invest my money that would pay me as well as this. Some may say you cannot on such terms let to responsible persons. I have let sheep only to responsible men; and could have let a thousand last fall if I had had them.

It is not every man who engages in this business, though, who will be successful in it. In my observations three have failed where one has been successful. It is like all other kinds of business, and to succeed in it a man must have a liking for the business he engages in, and with perseverance and good judgment, he will be successful every time. There are many men who engage in this business merely for the reason that they can make money at it, and I will admit there is money in it for such men even, but much more for the man that has a taste and liking for the business.

If I were starting in the business again, knowing what I do now, I should go to some good responsible man, and get a good reputation as a breeder, and get the best, regardless of the price. I would rather pay 75 or 100 dollars per head to such a breeder, than to accept the sheep as gifts that some breeders have. Of the first but what he has spent a lifetime improving, and has spared neither time or money to improve them, while the other man has no taste for the business, and therefore has spent little thought, time or money to improve his sheep. You cannot afford to commence the day if there is no shade in your pasture, arrange it so they can come to the barn during the hottest part of the day; after you have driven them up a few times they will come of the spring and fall, they should be kept out of all storms; give them plenty of salt mixed with a little ashes and they will never be troubled with tape worms; also put a little tar on their noses, once a week, to keep the flies away. Get your sheep tame so that they will follow you instead of driving them. Commence training a little when you commence coupling and keep them thriving from that time forward.

Give them plenty of exercise and you will have no trouble raising your lambs.

The Fairbank system of creameries is meeting with much success among the farmers of the eastern states, and it is being introduced to the notice of the farmers of Michigan by the inventor, Mr. C. C. Fairbank, of Chicago, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. As it may be of interest to our readers to know how this system is worked, we give the following by way of explanation: The proprietor and patron enter into an agreement by which the latter is to receive within five cents net per inch cream or pound butter of the highest quoted price of State creamery butter; the proprietor to pay all expense of collecting the cream, make it into butter, pay freight, commissions, etc., and retain the five cents above mentioned as his profit. Thus the farmer saves all the labor and expense of carting milk or making it into butter, as the case may be, and then realizes quite as much or more for his cream as though it was made











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The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1882.

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 85,874 bu, while the shipments were 45,725 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 21 was 17,321,895 bu. against 38,909,199 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 60,015 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 830,643 bu, against 692,778 bu the previous week, and 1,129,404 bu the corresponding week in 1881. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 550,585 bu, against 676,648 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 5,915,424 bu, against 11,546,033 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 711,809 bu, against 1,214,399 bu at the same date in 1881.

The market the past week has shown more activity, and though figures reached at the date of our last report have not been maintained, there has not been such a decline as was predicted. Opening on Tuesday morning last at \$1.39, a fractional decline was noted each day until Saturday, when the market closed with No. 1 white at \$1.37, a decline of 2c per bu, and No. 2 red at \$1.40, a decline of 1c. The transactions were quite large for the week, footing up 342 carloads of spot, and 3,415,000 bu of futures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from January 2 to January 30:

|        | White No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 |
|--------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Jan. 2 | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 3      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 4      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 5      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 6      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 7      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 8      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 9      | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 10     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 11     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 12     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 13     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 14     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 15     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 16     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 17     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 18     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 19     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 20     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 21     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 22     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 23     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 24     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 25     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 26     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 27     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 28     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 29     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |
| 30     | 1.39        | 1.38  | 1.37  |

Yesterday the market opened weak, and under reports of a decline at Chicago and New York dropped to \$1.36 for No. 1 white, a loss during the week of 2c. Futures, while being more active than cash wheat, are just as irregular, declining or advancing upon the slightest provocation. This gives the market a very uncertain tone, and shows how little dealers are disposed to trust their own opinions.

The following statement shows the prices of futures on Monday last week as compared with those of yesterday:

|       | Jan. 23  | Jan. 30  |
|-------|----------|----------|
| March | 1.40 1/2 | 1.39 1/2 |
| April | 1.40 1/2 | 1.39 1/2 |
| May   | 1.40 1/2 | 1.39 1/2 |

The advance in freights between the west and seaboard is credited with causing the decline in prices. At Chicago, freights are now 20c per hundred on grain, and full rates insisted upon. The Milwaukee market is "cornered" for January, and prices of No. 2 spring were pushed up to \$1.40. This will tend to-day, and things resume their normal condition in that market. There are rumors of a "corner" for February wheat in Chicago, based on the small amount of receipts that will grade as No. 2.

In Minnesota it is said millers cannot find sufficient wheat of good quality to keep their mills running; very little grading over No. 3. The result is that whatever stocks of fair quality there are in that State none will be shipped out, as millers will buy it for flouring and shippers will have to take the lower grades or none.

The market is suffering from the panic that is now prevailing in France and Austria, which has shortened the supply of money, higher freight rates, making a difference of about 5c per bu. in cost of transportation, and the opinion, fostered by all kinds of rumors, that the west is full of wheat which will one day flow down on the markets and swamp them. It is wonderful prices have kept up as well as they have under all these adverse circumstances.

The English markets advanced during the week, but are again weak and lower, the reports from there stating that the belief in heavy stocks being held on this side of the Atlantic causing a depressed feeling in the trade.

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

|                       | Jan. 23  | Jan. 30  |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Flour, extra State    | 14s. 0d. | 13s. 9d. |
| Wheat, No. 1 Michigan | 10s. 7d. | 10s. 6d. |
| do No. 2 spring       | 10s. 6d. | 10s. 5d. |
| do wintered Western   | 10s. 4d. | 10s. 3d. |
| Corn, mixed new       | 5s. 11d. | 5s. 10d. |

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 22,514 bu, and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply in

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 30,807 lbs, and the shipments were 42,046 lb. The market has shown decidedly hardening tendencies, and the choicer grades have been advanced 1 to 2c per lb. during the week. For choice lines of fresh made table butter dealers are paying 24 to 25c per lb., and the inquiry is in excess of the supply. In the medium and lower grades, however, there is but little inquiry, and stocks are ample, and prices range from 20 to 22c per lb. In Chicago the market is reported firm for good to choice stock at last week's prices. Choice fancy creamery is quoted at 37c to 40c per lb, fair choice creamery at 33 to 35c, choice dairy at 30 to 32c, and fair to good at 25 to 45c. Common stock sells at 20 to 22c per lb, and packing stock at 15 to 17c. In New York choice butter is in more active demand and prices have advanced. Quotations are from 42 to 43c per lb, fancy State; 40 to 41c for choice creamery and 35 to 36c for fair to good. The N. Y. Bulletin, in its weekly review of the market, says:

"Fancy creamery is in light supply and firm. Average Elgin brands are offering at 42 to 43c, but a few special marks cannot be easily bought at 43c. Choice Iowa creameries scarce and firm at 41c, with rare sales shade higher; most of the lots arriving are somewhat defective and sell at about 40c; some inferior grades are offered at 35 to 36c, and rule dull. Fair creamery sales. State dairy butter is very firm; invoices of good to prime tubs are moving readily at 32 to 35c; selected October tubs have occasionally reached 38c. Choice firkins scarce and firm. Entire dairies in prime to choice, but few are of quality to reach outside quotations. Low grades of dairy are very quiet at the prices asked. Choice Western dairy and imitation creamery are in good demand and firm; receipts of dairy are generally of ordinary quality; sales quite rare above 30c. Fine fresh factory continues in light supply, good demand and firm; a few extra marks cannot be brought at our outside quotations. Quotations for Western in that market are lower, and closed as follows:

|                                       | 27 | 28 |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| Western imitation creamery            | 37 | 37 |
| Western dairy, choice                 | 41 | 41 |
| Western dairy, fair                   | 33 | 33 |
| Western dairy, ordinary               | 30 | 30 |
| Western factory, fine                 | 41 | 41 |
| Western factory, general run          | 35 | 35 |
| Western factory, fair to good         | 32 | 32 |
| Western factory, choice current makes | 32 | 32 |

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The market for hops remains unchanged, with dealers asking 25 to 27c per lb. for their stocks. The demand keeps very light, but few buyers as yet needing supplies to any amount. While our local market is very quiet, the eastern markets appear to be in about the same condition, and the growers who are yet holding their stocks in New York appear to have their minds fixed upon prices considerably higher than dealers are willing or can afford to pay at present. The Waterville, N. Y. Times, published in the hop-growing district of that State, reports a dull market with prices ranging from 21 to 24c, with growers reluctant to accept these rates. At Malone prices range from 20 to 22c with little doing. At Canajoharie prices are quoted at 22 to 24c, with a more active market. At Cobleskill the range is 22 to 25c, with many growers holding for 30c. In New York the Bulletin thus speaks of the market:

"If the 1881 crop in this State were not over 140,000 bales, as would appear from the most liberal estimates, the statistics of the movement of supplies at the more prominent points since the beginning of the season make the position of the market a strong one at the present time. At all events, there is reason to be guarded in believing the deliveries from the sources of supply have been greater so far this season than they were at the corresponding period last year, and that the supply remaining in the interior is smaller. The exports to Europe thus far fall about 10,000 bales behind those of last year, but promise to be equally as heavy by the close of the season. Should the exports for the entire season reach a total even within 10,000 bales of last year's and the home consumption be as heavy, it would seem a reasonable presumption that with the very small stock of old hops there is a possibility of a short supply within the next six months."

THE PORK TRADE.

The pork market keeps advancing, and the average consumer is beginning to think hog products are getting altogether too rich for his blood. Mess pork is now selling here at \$18.50 to \$19, and clear mess at \$20 to \$20.50. Lard has also advanced. Dressed hogs are taken readily at \$7.75 to \$7.85 per cwt, with but few coming forward. Live sold at \$10 to \$10.50 on Saturday, and are becoming scarce in the district tributary to the city. The advance noted here has taken place in Chicago, where mess pork is now quoted at \$18 to \$18.50 per bbl, against \$17 to \$17.75 one week ago. The advance was unexpected, and is asserted by some to be the work of speculators; but the falling off in the receipts of hogs at the various packing points, with the foreign demand likely to increase as the season advances, are more likely the reasons for this turn in the market. Michigan is pretty well cleared of hogs fit for market, judging from the reports of drovers. Live hogs sold up to \$7.75 in Chicago on Saturday, with \$6.60 to \$6.90 paid for heavy packing and shipping, and \$6 to 6.50 for common to good mixed.

THE REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

In its review of the market the Cincinnati Price Current says:

"Although the aggregate supply of hogs the past week has fallen below the corresponding period last year, the decrease has been small, and the shortage in the packing to this date is 1,010,000, against 955,000 a week ago, or a shortage of 55,000 to corresponding time last year. At Chicago, the shortage in the supply for the week has been 80,000, compared with a year ago. Last year's receipts at Chicago for the five weeks ending February were 580,965 hogs, an average of 116,193 per week, or 19,700 per day—shipments 165,790, or 5,826 per day. We have no doubt but this number will be reached in the next five weeks. At all points the packing now year ago, the total for the past week being 305,000, against 330,000 a year ago. Quality generally very good for this period of the season. Looking back at our estimates three weeks ago, they do not appear large to us, and we incline to the idea that we have perhaps reached a point where we shall cease to note a decrease in the packing, from week to week, compared with last year."

"We don't like to offer much of guessing as to the future of prices. The stocks of meats outside of Chicago have been largely drawn upon, and are undoubtedly less than a year ago. The southern demand has been good. Lard has not moved so freely as meats, as compared with a year ago. The reduction in the produc-

tion has been about 75,000 pounds greater than the falling off in exports, and the domestic consumption has probably fully equaled a year ago. It will not be safe to count on much if any smaller summer supply of hogs than last year. For the year ending November 1 next we may assume that 10,000,000 hogs will be about the amount of western packing—against 11,730,000 during the preceding twelve months. Of the latter number, the product of about 4,700,000 hogs were consumed at home, in addition to the eastern and other slaughter, if the domestic consumption shall equal the product of 5,000,000 hogs the current year, there will be 5,000,000 surplus, against last year's exported surplus of 6,750,000. We believe a surplus of 5,000,000 hogs will find a foreign demand at prices equal to current values, notwithstanding the fact that there is an increased home supply in Great Britain and Germany."

Reports to the Price Current give the following as the number of hogs packed this year from November 1st to January 25th, as compared with the same date last year:

|                           | To January 25— | 1881.     | 1882. |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Chicago                   | 3,685,000      | 3,335,000 |       |
| St. Louis                 | 290,000        | 450,000   |       |
| Indianapolis              | 230,000        | 330,000   |       |
| Milwaukee                 | 285,000        | 275,000   |       |
| Louisville                | 131,000        | 215,000   |       |
| Kansas City               | 255,400        | 265,000   |       |
| St. Joseph, Mo.           | 118,000        | 185,000   |       |
| St. Paul, Minn.           | 105,535        | 100,000   |       |
| Salt Lake City            | 30,420         | 48,450    |       |
| Atlantic City             | 10,415         | 12,700    |       |
| Des Moines, Iowa          | 44,000         | 55,000    |       |
| Albany, N. Y.             | 10,000         | 20,000    |       |
| Total, above named places | 4,890,000      | 5,870,000 |       |

WOOL.

The wool markets keep quiet but are as strong as ever. In fact in New York the Economist says the market is virtually cleared of clothing wools of foreign growth, with the trade in a very favorable position. In Boston the situation is about the same as in New York, prices being held very firm on fine grades of clothing wools, both fleece and pulled. Sales of Ohio XX have been made the past week in that market at the full previous quotations of 45c, while choice Michigan and Wisconsin X have brought as L. H. as 42 1/2 to 43c. Still opinions as to the future of the market are more diverse than they were previous to the turn of the year. The foreign markets are very firm, and the difference in prices between the British and our own produce importations except at a loss. So far as can be learned there is no disposition to give way in the least, and holders of fine fleeces are confidently looking for higher prices. We have no doubt this will be realized before the season closes. All admit that the quantity of fine wool on hand is small compared with previous years, and that there is not enough in the country to bridge over to another clip. From abroad we cannot look for any considerable supplies, as the margin for importations is not sufficient to tempt any one to run the risk. There is plenty of low and defective wools and the coarse grades that have been neglected during the year, but this description is as dull as ever, and does not enter into the consumption of manufacturers to any extent.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the grain trade, says:

"Growing crops remain very healthy. Foreign breadstuffs are weaker. In the flour trade, nominal supply exceeding the demand and the possibility of large receipts from the United States exercised a rather depressing influence. Maize is firmly held. Fine barley is firm owing to scarcity. Grinding mills are dull and declined 3d at 6d Friday. For oats there was a slack demand and prices declined. Cargoes off coast weaker. Eleven cargoes arrived, of which seven were sold and six were withdrawn. Red winter Tuesday quoted 5s 3d, but that price was unobtainable. Friday No. 2 California quoted 5s 3d. Sales of English wheat during the week 40,888 quarters at 45s 6d per quarter against 34,293 quarters at 43s 6d per quarter the corresponding week last year."

PROF. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of the State Agricultural College, sends us the following points in regard to the ensilage experiment commenced at the College this season:

"The silo was filled Sept. 13-17 with the product of one and three-fourths acres of corn, cut in pieces 3/4 of an inch in length. This was thoroughly packed, covered and weighted with stone. The silo was opened Dec. 15th, and the ensilage was found to be well preserved. We have been feeding three lots of cattle, wholly or in part with the ensilage, since that date. All of our animals eat it with avidity, and repeated weighings show that they are thriving and doing well on ensilage rations."

MR. W. C. SMITH, of Carson City, writes for information about artificial incubators, specifying one on a small scale as being best suited to his wants. We do not know of an incubator that would be likely to prove a practical and paying investment. While the hatching process can be got through with by several different incubators, the number of the chickens that can be brought to maturity is too small to pay for the trouble and expense. Four or five years ago incubators were being advertised in all the standard journals, but we fail to find the address of a single proprietor in any paper reaching this office. Evidently the old hen is a necessity in chicken raising.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE Seed Catalogue for 1882 from Hiram Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y. It is handsomely gotten up, and is very full and complete. The list of flowering plants and seeds is very full, and contains not only the old favorites but also the new and desirable sorts, and the latest novelties. Considerable attention is paid to ornamental grasses and everlastings. The department devoted to garden seeds contains all the latest and standard sorts. All seeds put upon the market are carefully tested in the large hot-house belonging to the firm, and every precaution taken to send out only the best. The catalogue also contains a fine lithograph of Mr. Sibley.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE first number of the Breeder's Live Stock Journal in its new form. It is now in pamphlet shape, and is a well-printed and interesting journal. The name, however, is a misnomer, and its publishers should change it. As it is at present it is very misleading. We suggest the title of Herdbook Expositor as more in consonance with its contents, and as more fully explaining the aims of its proprietors. Those interested in this breed of cattle will find a valuable addition to their list of agricultural publications.

THE catalogues of the stock to be offered at the auction sale of the herd of the late Mr. R. L. Geddes, have been issued, and can be had upon application to the administrator, Mr. T. J. DeForest, Ann Arbor. The auctioneer who will have charge of the sale is Mr. Francis Grayham, one of the best posted men on Shorthorns in the country. We intended giving a list of the animals to be sold, but the catalogue was received too late from the printers and we cannot do so freely as meats, as compared with a year ago. The reduction in the produc-

A Caution—A Very Sealy Fellow.

PARMA, Jackson Co., Mich., Jan. 25, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I feel it my duty to say to the farmers of Michigan, look out for the scale man. There has been a chap in these parts deceiving the people woefully. He is a small, kind of devil-fish looking chap about the head, with feet standing out something like a bull frog, and I should judge his tongue was hung in the middle and talks at both ends, the way it runs off both truth and lies. He claims to be the State agent for the Fairbanks Scale Co., and that they wish to deal directly with the purchaser, which enables them to sell scales at a reduced rate, at the same time exhibiting an old book with a price list very much higher than he asks, which is only \$40 for an 800 lbs. scale; but for the purpose of introducing one or more in each neighborhood; he even sells as low as \$36 in some cases, but generally at \$38. He gets some well known farmer to take him and his scales around and introduce him. It turns out that the scales are not Fairbanks', but Buffalo scales, and can be bought at any hardware store for \$25. It is strange how many of our best farmers were deceived by this scam; probably 15 or 20 scales were sold in a few days about here. It was through the farmer who took him around that he was so successful. He is probably somewhere in the State now. If so, bounce him.

Yours respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.

[Any one who has read the FARMER for the past two years ought to know better than to pay \$38 or \$40 for an 800 lb. scale, as we advertised to furnish them at \$18 each, and throw in a year's subscription to the FARMER. We did this to get every farmer into the habit of weighing whatever he bought or sold, as a protection against sharpers. Every one of the farmers who paid \$38 to this man, could have had just as good a scale, if not a better one, and six years reading of the FARMER, for the same money, and we stand ready to furnish all the 800 lbs. scales wanted at these figures. E. J.]

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS of yesterday, in its review of the grain trade, says:

"Growing crops remain very healthy. Foreign breadstuffs are weaker. In the flour trade, nominal supply exceeding the demand and the possibility of large receipts from the United States exercised a rather depressing influence. Maize is firmly held. Fine barley is firm owing to scarcity. Grinding mills are dull and declined 3d at 6d Friday. For oats there was a slack demand and prices declined. Cargoes off coast weaker. Eleven cargoes arrived, of which seven were sold and six were withdrawn. Red winter Tuesday quoted 5s 3d, but that price was unobtainable. Friday No. 2 California quoted 5s 3d. Sales of English wheat during the week 40,888 quarters at 45s 6d per quarter against 34,293 quarters at 43s 6d per quarter the corresponding week last year."

AS promised, in our last issue we gave the report in full of the Committee of the State Agricultural Society on the management and methods of the State Agricultural College. While the criticisms are evidently intended in a kindly spirit, some of them will hardly be assented to by the majority of farmers. There is one point upon which the committee's conclusions appear to us to be based upon wrong premises. That is the suggestion that the hours of labor of the students should be abridged because, as the committee puts it, there is not sufficient labor to be done to keep them employed remuneratively to the College. If this reasoning is followed to its logical conclusion, and the hours shortened as the number of students increase, it is only a question of time when it will nearly cease altogether, and this distinctive and valuable feature of the College become a dead letter in its course of instruction. The farm is one of the text-books of the College, and the fact of its paying or not paying is a secondary question. The first object to be accomplished is the education of young men to be sound, intelligent and practical farmers. The cutting down of the hours of labor of the students we should regard as a long step backward. Rather than that, more land should be purchased, so as to furnish the needed field for their work. If it is a mere question of making the farm pay, student labor should be dispensed with altogether; but the real value of the college as a training school for the education of practical agriculturists would be greatly lessened. There are some other points in the report that would bear examination, but we have no further space to spare in this issue.

THE Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association met at St. Louis on the 3rd of this month, and discussed various topics relating to the growing of sorghum and the production of sorghum sugar. N. J. Coleman, of St. Louis, was elected president; J. A. Field, St. Louis, Treasurer; and Prof. M. A. Scoville, of Illinois University, Corresponding Secretary. The Committee on Samples reported that the syrups presented for examination show fine crystallization qualities, and one sample, from Michigan, compares very favorably with Louisiana syrups. The quality of sugar in several cases is reported surprisingly good, and in the opinion of the committee forever settles the question whether sorghum will produce crystallizable syrup or not. The committee believe from the facts and data presented, that in good seasons sorghum cane will produce eighty pounds of sugar and six gallons of molasses to the ton, allowing one granulation, and that the fact is established beyond peradventure that sorghum worked in a vacuum pan will give paying results.

THE London Times declares that Russia is in serious danger commercially from the competition she will meet with from the United States, and says that "the American is underselling the Russian as a corn grower and dealer. Both for the production and for the conveyance of cereals the Yankee finds that machinery can do the work of hundreds of thousands of men. After several seasons of a scarcity border-

ing on famine, there has been in Southern Russia this year a fair harvest, though by no means as good as people in their eagerness anticipated. There is plenty of grain ready for embarkation from the Russian harbors to the English markets. But will it be able to stand the competition of American produce? As well might a sailing vessel be expected to outstrip a steamer. Modern ingenuity and the spirit of association have given the New York and Chicago smart men a start which has made them victorious upon the earnest and patient, but plodding John Hodges of England. What will they not do to the detriment of Russia, a country not eminent as yet for ingenuity, thrift, or laborious energy?"

The Canadian papers tell of a sharp fraud recently perpetrated by a confidence man upon the farmers of Kamauraska County. Last fall a well-dressed sharper under the assumed profession of a grain dealer, went from farm to farm to purchase oats at 50 cents per bushel, to be delivered in January. Contracts were signed in duplicate, and it appears that the duplicates in the purchaser's hands were nothing else but promissory notes, which have been transferred to other parties in Montreal, who want the immediate payment. The farmers' surprise and excitement at the reception of the notices, can hardly be expressed. It appears that over eighty carloads of oats were ready for shipment, the farmers having threshed their oats with diligence to fulfill their contract and receive their well-earned money. The farmers of St. Anne, Riviere Ouelle, St. Denis, and Kamouraska have been the most imposed upon. Those having sold, for instance, 400 bushels of oats have signed notes for \$400.

THE Boston Traveler says: No amount of disaster appears to discourage the attempt to reach that Ultima Thule, the North Pole. It is that innate desire to grasp the forbidden which has come down to us from the time when the first gardener picked that momentous apple. The two sides of these raids upon the North Pole are well illustrated in a cartoon recently published, the wealthy enthusiast in velvet wrapper and slippers sits in his luxurious library before a glowing gas study lamp, a chart of the Arctic realm; within a meanly furnished house is a weeping mother, the wife of the common sailor whose bones are left in a casket of eternal ice. Yet there is no enterprise that more moves the hearts of men. Thackeray expressed himself as willing to heck Dr. Kane's boots.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, ex-member of Congress, and well known as a prominent citizen of New York, died in that city on Monday last week. He was 58 years of age. The previous week he had been in attendance at Albany in a railroad case in which he was one of the counsel, and was taken sick while addressing the court. The cause of death was an acute attack of Bright's disease. Mr. Potter was a man of much ability, highly respected for his integrity, and while a man of strong political views, always a fair and courteous opponent. As a speaker he was very clear and forcible, and a logical reasoner. While in Congress he was one of the hardest working members of the house, and enjoyed the esteem of his fellow members of all shades of political opinion in a marked degree. His loss will be deeply regretted.

AMERICAN provision exports since Nov. 1 are equivalent to the bacon of 840,000 hogs and the lard of 1,750,000 hogs. The decrease, as compared with last season, is equal to the bacon of 414,000 hogs and the lard of 472,000 hogs. Advances from Liverpool are to the effect that in Great Britain and on the continent the demand for bacon is fully up to the supply, and there is little accumulation of stocks, and that on the continent the lard market is largely oversold.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Wm. Cross, one of the oldest residents of Ypsilanti, died last week.

The Kalamazoo Knitting Works will be removed to Milwaukee in the spring.

Holly Advertiser: The house of Isaac Buzzel was destroyed by fire last week.

A fire at Chase on the 24th destroyed the postoffice and three stores. Loss, \$5,000.

The Farmers Insurance Company of Lenawee County paid \$3,386.47 for losses last year.

N. F. Beebe & Co., general merchants, of Flackney, have failed. Their liabilities exceed \$28,000.

Two stores, occupied by Wm. Bingham and Mr. Lockwood, at Orionville were burned on the 26th.

Romeo Observer: The Armada Agricultural Society rejoices over a surplus of \$300 in the treasury.

Adrian Record: Creditors are selling the paper of the suspended Tecumseh bank at 60 cents on the dollar.

The Dexter Leader obligingly offers to publish original poetry at \$1 per line, no discount for large quantities.

Place, Peck & Willis' foundry, at Allegan, burned on the 24th, involving a loss of \$4,500. It will be rebuilt at once.

The Richmond Review states that \$32,000 worth of building has been done in that village during the past year.

Willie Savage, at Port Huron, skated through a hole in the ice of Sarnia Bay, and was drowned on the 28th.

C. B. Ackley, of Adrian, failed for \$15,000 last week. A large stock and poor holiday trade forced the assignment.

President Angell, of the University, late Minister to China, sailed for the United States from Liverpool, on the 24th.

The "Saxony Waterproof Company" will migrate from Chicago to Adrian, if the latter city will donate a bonus of \$10,000.

Fifty pounds of dynamite recently burned at Cornua without exploding. It had been cautiously stored in a blacksmith's shop.

The Herdic coaches are in full operation in Lansing, and the Republican, of that city, says they are an excellent substitute for street cars.

Benton Harbor Times: A local circle of the Chataqua Literary and Scientific society was organized last week, with a membership of 18.

W. Sullivan and L. Ogden, of Flint, were arrested on the night of the 26th in the act of robbing an old man named Wright, who lives near the city.

About \$500 has been raised by subscription for the family of H. Humphreys, the mail carrier, who lost his life in the Huron Peninsula during the forest fires.



**DIRECTORY**  
OF  
**Michigan Breeders.**

*The following cards of Michigan Breeders are recommended to the attention of those who are looking for Improved Stock. They are entirely reliable.*  
—ED. FARMER.

**CATTLE—Shorthorns.**

**GEORGE W. STUART**, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co. Mich., bred of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jan-17-94

**C. W. WIXOM**, Wixom, Mich., breeder of shorthorn cattle, registered Merino Sheep, and Ayleshy families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. jan-24-94

**W. M. BALL**, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of shorthorns, Principal families, blood of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine.

**W. M. & ALEX. McPHERSON**, Breeders of shorthorn cattle of the most valuable families, Howell, Michigan, Dairiesons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllis, Strawberry, Stock for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep.

**THOS. BICKETT**, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Merino Sheep, of the best of herds of shorthorn bulls and cows for sale, Correspondence solicited.

**J. LESTER**, Jersey, Oakland County, Michigan, breeder of shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

**FRED. A. BEARD**, "Claydale Valley Herd," Atkins, St. Clair Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**JOHN McKAY**, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**T. J. GEDDES**, Ypsilanti, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Merino Sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

**F. FISK & SON**, Johnston, Barry County, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Registered American Merino Sheep, Poland China and Jersey Red pigs and Plymouth Chickens. P. O. Box 64, Calhoun County, Mich.

**N. A. CLAPP**, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices.

**Jerseys.**

**W. J. G. DEAN**, Oklawaha Herd, Hanover, Mich., Stock of the Alpine and Jersey strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Book Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock.

**Holsteins.**

**DIEPFLS & SEELYES**, Importers and breeders of Holstein Cattle, Post office: North Farmington, Mich., R. R. Station, Pontiac, Mich. Correspondence solicited. dib-30-94

**W. K. SEXTON**, Howell, importer and breeder of Holstein cattle, Washington County, Mich., farm three miles south.

**A. UNDERWOOD**, Addison, Mich., Breeder of Holstein Cattle. Stock for sale.

**A. and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.**

**Galloways.**

**R. B. CARUSSE**, Essex, Clinton Co., Michigan, breeder of Galloway Cattle, and American Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Correspondence solicited.

**Devons.**

**OKLAWA HERD** of Devons, Troy, Oakland County, Mich., Stock for sale.

**Herefords.**

**D. P. CLARK**, Proprietor, Lapeer, Mich., Correspondence solicited. oct-17-94

**HORSES.**

**A. Z. BLODGETT**, WAUKESHA, ILL., Importer and breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Stock for sale. Send for catalogue. d30-3m

**W. W. STARKER**, Fowlerville, breeder and importer of thoroughbred horses. Fine breeding stock always on hand and for sale. oct-17-94

**SHEEP—Merinos.**

**C. M. FELLOWS**, Manchester, Washington Co., N. Y., I keep on hand all times a good stock of Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale.

**L. W. & O. BARNES**, Eyrone, Shawanese Co., N. Y., Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. Choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

**DEWEY & THOMPSON**, Grand Blanc, Mich., Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a specialty.

**FRED C. WOOD**, Saline Mich., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale.

**WILL N. ADAMS**, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence in Blackman's P. O., Jackson, Mich.

**J. S. BANNER**, Highland, Michigan, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merino Sheep, bred from the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades. Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

**A. A. WOOD**, Saline, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep. A large stock always on hand. jan-17-94

**J. EVARTS SMITH**, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with nice selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. jan-13-94

**DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ**, Coldwater, Mich., breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**VAN GIESON BROS.**, Clinton, breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. d14-3m

**Long-Wools.**

**JOHN A. McDONALD**, Horton, Mich., breeder of or Cotswold and Cheviots. Bucks and ewes for sale. oct-11-94

**HOGS—Berkshires & Suffolks.**

**PLTING HASBROUCK**, Marshall, breeder of pure bred registered Berkshires. A few sows in pig for sale, also three Yorkshire boars.

**W. W. TUBBS**, Delhi Mills, Waukegan Co., Wis., breeder of pure bred Suffolks and Berkshire Swine. Choice Stock for sale.

**F. VICKERY**, Charlotte, Eaton County, Mich., Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circular.

**Poland-Chinas.**

**J. B. SHEPARD**, Alamo, Mich., Breeder of Poland China Swine. Registered stock. Correspondence solicited.

**POLAND-CHINA**

**Clydesdale and Hambletonian Horses**

The largest and deepest mining herd of Holsteins in the State, bred of mostly imported. Males and Females of different ages.

A large and elegant Sire of imported Clydesdale and Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of Superior breeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of such stock and records of good mailled free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the Detroit Free Press.

**SMITHS & POWELL**  
**Lakeside Stock Farm**











## Veterinary Department.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and His Diseases," "The Dog and His Diseases," "The Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the Editor of this paper, and to be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that the information may be given to the subscribers, the Editor will be required to send their full name and address to the Editor of this paper, and to be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that the information may be given to the subscribers, the Editor will be required to send their full name and address to the Editor of this paper, and to be accompanied by a fee of one dollar.

## Diarrhea in Sheep—Probably caused by Worms.

Honors, Mich., Jan. 30, '82.  
DEAR SIR:—Will you please reply to the following through the FARMER? I put my sheep into the barn yard the 20th of Nov., kept them in the yard one week, then turned them into a field half of which was wheat with some oats, the other half simply wheat stubble. My ram was with the sheep, being put into the flock of 35 ewes on the 12th of Nov. They run in this field day times for about three weeks, feeding only a little on the wheat and oats, they were then put into the yard for winter, where they have remained ever since. About the 10th of Dec. I noticed that the buck was troubled with the diarrhea, I did nothing for about a week, then gave him two doses daily, morning and evening, of a solution of powdered chalk, powdered ginger, and powdered ginger in a half pint of peppermint water. This did no good; then I gave several doses of rhubarb, physic him only a little; then followed this with the chalk, opium, etc., putting in some ginger, and more ginger, at first, I gave of the solution from two to three tablespoonfuls at a dose; I afterwards changed the astringent and gave three or four doses daily of camphor, laudanum, and gin for two days. Through all of this he continued to get worse, his appetite has been poor all along; yesterday I gave him four doses of rhubarb, to-day I am giving him scalded milk and black pepper and intend to follow this up for two or three days. I have kept him from the sheep since I commenced doctoring him, and have been feeding him clover and timothy hay mixed, of good quality; occasionally he will eat a full of oats, but I give him an opportunity twice a day to eat some feed, such as oats, ground corn, oats, and burnt flour with them occasionally. His appetite varies, being better at times, though never good; I turn him out for two, three or four hours in the morning of warm days, when he seems to eat corn stalks better than the other sheep. I don't know what his pulse is, I have tried to find it on his jaw, but I did not find it on account of my lack of experience; he does not seem feverish, and drinks only a fair amount of water; he does not run at the nose; the evacuations are not very offensive and several times they appear to be growing more natural, only to be followed by a worse appearance; they are not bloody. His age will be five next spring, and he has always been a good strong sheep.

Answer.—Chronic diarrhea in sheep is not unfrequently caused by worms; and, as the common sheep cordial which you have administered failed to produce the desired effect, we are inclined to attribute the cause to parasitic origin. With that view we would advise the following course of medication: Give 6 drachms of common salt, dissolved in half a pint of water, once a day for three days; follow this with sulphate of iron, in powder half a drachm; gentian root in powder one drachm, give half a pint of water once a day for a week. Then write us and let us know how the animal is doing.

## Spring or Spring-Halt.

PARK, Mich., Jan. 13, 1882.  
VETERINARY EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER.  
Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper, if you can, what ails my horse. I have an iron grey gelding five years old, who likes his work, and raises the tail high as his head when I go in the stall and make him stand over, and when he is hitched and stands a long time, and acts as if he hurt him some, where in his gambrel joints. He does not go stiff in his legs, nor does anything for about a year, but now he does anything for him. I cannot tell whether it is in his legs or hips; he seems well and hearty in other ways, and has never been lame.

Answer.—From your description, we are inclined to believe the trouble with your horse to be spring or spring halt, as it is called. It consists in a sudden spasmodic raising of the hind legs. The cause of this disease has never been satisfactorily defined by veterinary writers. In many instances, where the diseased limb has been dissected after death, no morbid changes in the several tissues of the leg have been discovered to account for this peculiar action. We have, however, on several occasions where the disease existed during life, found upon dissecting the joint after death, a little roughness, caused by long disuse of the on the inner portion of the os calcis, or bone forming the cap of the hock joint, where the peroneus tendon (ham string) plays over it, and in two instances we found the tendon almost entirely surrounded by bony structure, thus interfering with its free action. This bony deposit sufficiently accounts for the peculiar action of the leg when in motion. In the absence of these deposits it is difficult to explain the cause. One writer considers it due to muscular contraction; another to some morbid condition of the motor nerves, etc. No treatment that we can suggest would be of any service to your animal; it is therefore better to let Nature take her course than to spend money in the vain hope of relief. We have known several spontaneous cures of this disease by some effort of Nature; but have never known in a single instance any benefit from medical or surgical treatment.

## Excoriation of the Loins in a Horse.

DANBY, Jan. 30, 1882.  
VETERINARY EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER.  
DEAR SIR:—Being a subscriber to the FARMER I wish treatment for a horse having been blistered over the kidneys, removing hair as large as two hands, leaving a large raw sore, which has healed except a small spot. Is swollen yet some across the back. The sore spot is in the coupling; sore and stiff all over; stands as square as any horse; lays down nights; pulse natural or nearly so; eats well; color brown; age eight years; owned him one week; do not know former treatment, except having been driven and drawn hard a short time back; cause of blister stoppage of water about two months ago. My treatment: Entire rest, feed bran mash

three times daily with corn fodder; not knowing former treatment, shall give one pint linseed oil followed by extract Belladonna one-half drams; opium two drams, three times daily until I receive your advice. Question: Do you think he will make a good all-work horse in the near future. Respectfully yours,  
A. W. BISSELL.

Answer.—Your description throws no light upon the nature of the trouble with your horse. To blister a horse over the loins for stoppage of the water is bad practice. The application we would judge was of a caustic nature. The soreness and stiffness you speak of may be rheumatic, or it may be from various other causes. We fail to diagnose the case from the meagre description you have given to guide us. In reference to your proposed treatment, we do not understand why you would give linseed oil, and then belladonna and opium. Under the circumstances we can only advise you in the treatment of the granulated sore, from the severe blistering. Take one drachm sulphate of zinc, dissolve in half a pint of water, then add six ounces of glycerine. First wash the sore with Castile soap and water, then apply the liquid to the part at least once a day. Or equal parts of tinct. aloes and myrrh to two parts of water will answer the purpose.

## Scirrhus Cord in a Horse.

LEON, Jan. 22, '82.  
VETERINARY EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER.  
DEAR SIR:—I write you to ascertain if possible if there is relief aside from death for a favorite horse. He is a roan gelding 10 years old, and has been ailing since castration 2 years, having never healed and produced I am told a scirrhus cord or champion of which I am entirely ignorant. He is falling in general health, action, and the tumor, (for such I term it), is increasing in size and discharge, while his limbs are swelling and does not go down without plenty of exercise. I am told I can have another operation and my horse be able to labor for years; but I am afraid it has already affected his death, that extent that it would hasten his death. Would you advise operation, if so, which would be the best method, clamping or to remove it with cauterizer, or had I better wait until spring or have it done at once? My stable is a warm, of course, using tonics and good care; the reason have never had which operated on him because I never believed it would or could benefit him. If by my imperfect description you can aid me in the treatment of my horse through your columns, it will be gratefully read. Yours truly,  
E. O. M.

Answer.—If the vitality of your horse is sufficiently strong to bear the shock of another operation, his life may not only be saved, but he may become a useful animal for several years to come. It should not have been neglected so long. Secure the services of a veterinary surgeon who uses the cauterizer, the only instrument suitable for the purposes; clamping, searing, and tying, should no longer be tolerated. You will gain nothing by waiting until spring; but have the operation done at once as the only chance of saving the animal's life. Give him moderate exercise the following day, give nourishing food and good grooming.

## Scratches.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Jan. 23, 1882.  
VETERINARY EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER.  
Having been a reader of the FARMER for quite a number of years, I would like to ask a little advice. I have a chestnut mare eight years old, weight about ten hundred pounds, that is troubled with some thing of the scratches or grease heel order; it began several weeks ago by a little rough spot under the fetlock; kept it clean but it broke out all at once into a very bad sore, which soon cracked across the heel; it soon spread from the hoof to the wart in the fetlock, with one bad crack above the joint. It discharges a greasy matter so as to keep it wet all the time; there are several bad cracks across the heel, with other small spots between; swells some to the hock joint, have used Castile soap and soft water, also coppers water, which seems to dry it up some, but not given internal medicine as yet, as the mare is in foal and should not want to give medicine that would endanger foal.

Answer.—You have in your horse scratches, with a tendency to grease heel. Wash the parts clean with castile soap and water. Then make a paste of castile soap, willow charcoal and water. Apply the plaster to the parts with a shaving, or soft brush, and let it remain until dry. Then brush the charcoal off, but do not wash it; then apply the following with a piece of soft sponge, twice a day. Oil Rasin, two oz.; cod-liver, one oz.; mix for use, and keep tightly corked. Keep the animal out of mud and snow. Use no water about the heels until thoroughly healed.

## Sprained Hock in a Filly.

PAW PAW, Jan. 18, 1882.  
VETERINARY EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER.  
Being a subscriber of the FARMER I have the benefit of your advice. I have a filly colt four months old that was playing and slipped the 10th of this month, both legs out straight behind. I saw and if she had broken her leg right off her gambrel joint swelled on left leg as large as the other; was a little lame a couple of days at first; is not now, but the hock is sore and is soft, so that it can be pushed back forth through the joint. I have used salt and vinegar on it, and now using a liniment I got of a horse doctor who said the swelling don't go away. Would like your opinion, and oblige  
J. E. A.

Answer.—The injury to your colt's leg will require careful attention in treating the case, in order to prevent permanent enlargement of the hock joint. The injury being recent and the animal young is favorable to a permanent cure. Give the animal rest and apply two or three times a day the following lotion: Take sulphate of zinc, one ounce; subacetate of lead, one ounce; alum pulverized, two ounces; soft water, one gallon; mix all together and apply two or three times a day with a soft sponge.

THE anonymous communications of E. M. and C. D. will be answered when the name and address of the parties are received, if subscribers to the MICHIGAN FARMER.—VET. ED.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special inducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

## CITY ITEMS.

The amount of the deficiency of B. L. Hood, the defaulting cashier of the Wabash freight office, foots up \$4,000, according to the report of Auditor Benson, who has just concluded the investigation.

The annual statement of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wayne and Monroe Counties has been made. It shows that there are 4,011 members. The liabilities are \$12,632. The total income for the year was \$30,570 and the expenditures \$36,324.

COL. BEARD will deliver his new lecture entitled "Humorous Side of the War" at South Lyons, on Friday evening next. The Colonel is an eloquent speaker, and all who attend the lecture will be fully repaid for their time and money.

On Tuesday last James Minock, a farmer, living in Redford, killed an old man named James Carr, who had been living with him. Minock claims that Carr had stolen some money from him, which he had put between the mattresses of his bed for safe keeping, and that when he accused him of the theft and attempted to get possession of the money, Carr attacked him with a knife, and that in self-defense he stabbed Carr with a butcher knife. Minock is at present confined in the Wayne County Jail.

On Monday when Doctor Hollywood was before Justice Miner, and asked for a warrant against Dr. Cox and Mrs. Schneider in the Martha Whitla case, he was questioned as to his knowledge of the case, and knew so little of it that the justice refused a warrant and the prisoners were discharged. It is now in order for Supt. Rogers to qualify his present-made to the reporters of the daily press on Saturday evening after the arrest was made. There is something rotten in this case or appearances are deceitful.

The past week has apparently been a bad one for evil-doers in Detroit. In the Lyons Lewis case the tables were turned on the virtuous Sophie, and she with her notoriety behind the bars of the jail on Saturday, while Mrs. Lewis is still enjoying her liberty and three square meals a day at the Standish House. In the Peoples case, Dr. Cox and Mrs. Schneider were arrested for the murder of Martha Whitla, and if the word of Supt. Rogers is worth anything, the prospect of convicting them is not a matter of doubt. The only thing surprising about the affair is that the ex-convict Dr. Hollywood is the complaining witness.

WOMEN are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—Home Journal

HOUSANDS of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia D. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send for Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 West Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

## COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.  
TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1882.  
Flour.—The receipts of flour in this market the past week were 9,077 bbls., and the shipments were 4,710 bbls. The flour market is quiet and unchanged. The foreign markets advanced last week, but are again weakening. Quotations are as follows:

Choice white wheat (country) 6 50  
Choice white wheat (foreign) 6 50  
Seconds 6 25  
Minnesota patent 6 00  
Rye.—The receipts of rye in this market the past week were 5,754 bu., against 38,881 bu. the previous week. Shipments, 45,725 bu. The market opens this week dull, depressed and lower, with the situation complicated by the financial panic which is being felt in France, Austria and Germany. The money market of the continent is very tight, and this is having a very unfavorable effect upon business. This is reflected in the tone of the markets on this side of the Atlantic, which all declined yesterday to about the same figures as ruled two weeks ago. At the close No. 1 white was quoted at \$1.36; No. 2, white at \$1.31; and No. 3 red at \$1.30. Futures were also depressed, closing terms being as follows: February, \$1.36; March, \$1.38; April, \$1.39; May, \$1.40.

Corn.—Market easier, No. 2 being quoted at 65c, and rejected at 64c.  
Oats.—The market appears to be dull and weak, though prices are nominally unchanged, namely, 48c for No. 1 white, 45c for No. 2, and 44c for No. 1 mixed.

Barley.—Quiet, but prices do not show any change. Receivers are, however, insisting upon better quality for the price. From 92 to 93 per cent is about the range for State.

Rye.—Very quiet; offerings are light, but there is little demand. Prices range from 85c to \$1.

Feed.—Is unsettled. For bran there is a demand at \$15.00, and for coarse middings about \$10.00 could be obtained. Corn meal and corn are \$2.00 per bushel. Corn meal—There is a fair demand at \$3.00 per bushel.

Buckwheat Flour.—Choice eastern is quiet at \$9 per bushel. State flour is offered at \$8.50. Butter.—Receipts are light and it is somewhat difficult to secure full supplies of really fine grades. Western cream is at 15c, and the market is fairly stocked. For the best grades 24¢ per lb. are quoted terms, and the market shows hardening tendencies.

Cheese.—Very little is moving, but quoted terms are fine. Fine full cream selections are selling at 15¢ per lb.

Clover Seed.—Held steady in this market at \$3 for prime and \$4 for No. 2. In Toledo prices are \$5 for prime, and \$4.50 for No. 2, with a steady market. In Chicago there is a firm market at \$5 to \$5.50 for prime seed.

Apples.—The market is higher and a fair home demand exists for good fruit. Choice apples command \$4.00 to \$4.50 in small lots.

Beans.—The market is higher. City picked are now held at \$4.00 to \$4.50, and unpicked at \$3.50 to \$4.00. Stocks are very tight.

Peas.—Invoices of pure quality at 20¢ per bushel in stock held at 20¢.

Eggs.—Offerings are free and overstock the market. Choice laid in at 15¢ per dozen, and strictly fresh at 15¢ per dozen; involves move slowly however.

Seasoned Hogs.—The season is about over and prices are unsettled. Packers would also \$7.75 to \$8 for heavy hweights. Retailers pay a little more.

Poultry.—Turkeys are offered at 12¢ per lb. at 40¢. Fine fat geese are quoted at 8c.  
Wood.—Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$2.50 per cord for hickory, and \$3.75 for beech and maple.  
Provisions.—All grades of pork are again higher, but the advance has caused a lessening in the demand and a dull market. Prices have, we should think, reached the top, and it may be found impossible to keep them there. Still there cannot be much of decline. Quotations in this market are as follows:

18 50 to 19 00  
Family do. 19 00 to 19 50  
Choice do. 20 00 to 20 50  
Lard in tierces, per lb. 13 1/2 to 13 3/4  
Lard in kegs, per lb. 13 1/2 to 13 3/4  
Hams, per lb. 12 1/2 to 13  
Shoulders, per lb. 12 1/2 to 13  
Extra Mess beef, per lb. 11 50 to 12 00  
Tallow, per lb. 7 1/2 to 8 1/4  
Dried beef, per lb. 13 1/2 to 14

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Following were the receipts at these yards:

| Cattle         | Sheep | Hogs  |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| Ann Arbor      | 11    | 21    |
| Battle Creek   | 16    | 11    |
| Brighton       | 10    | 65    |
| Chelsea        | 6     | 13    |
| Caro           | 16    | 10    |
| Clinton        | 18    | 12    |
| Clyde          | 17    | 40    |
| G. H. & M. Ry. | 25    | 48    |
| Hamtramck      | 18    | 12    |
| East Rapids    | 16    | 5     |
| Eastland       | 16    | 10    |
| Grand Blanc    | 26    | 124   |
| Grand Lodge    | 47    | 161   |
| Grand Rapids   | 10    | 132   |
| Kalamazoo      | 100   | 18    |
| Lapeer         | 18    | 10    |
| Lansing        | 17    | 22    |
| Lansingburg    | 17    | 22    |
| Liford         | 10    | 10    |
| Massena        | 10    | 10    |
| New Boston     | 10    | 10    |
| Onondaga       | 10    | 10    |
| Okemos         | 10    | 10    |
| Portland       | 10    | 10    |
| Port Huron     | 10    | 10    |
| Rochester      | 10    | 10    |
| St. Ignace     | 10    | 10    |
| Union City     | 10    | 10    |
| Wixom          | 10    | 10    |
| Ypsilanti      | 10    | 10    |
| Detroit        | 110   | 101   |
| Total          | 814   | 1,638 |

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 814 head, against 1,005 last week. Among the receipts were a large number of choice yearlings taken for shipment at \$3.50 to \$5.75 per hundred, according to quality. The supply of butchers' cattle was not sufficient to supply the demand, and on this class prices were 15 to 25 cents higher than those of one week ago. There was a fair number of shipping steers, which were brought about last week's rates. The market closed firm with all cattle sold. The following were the closing

Quotations:

|                                |        |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Good to choice shipping steers | \$5.00 | \$6.00 |
| Fair shipping steers           | 4.50   | 5.50   |
| Stock                          | 3.50   | 4.50   |
| Fair to good mixed butchers'   | 4.00   | 5.00   |
| Coarse mixed butchers' stock   | 3.25   | 4.25   |
| Bulls                          | 2.00   | 3.00   |
| Stocked calves                 | 2.00   | 3.00   |

G. D. Spencer sold Geo. Wendorf a mixed lot of 4 head of this butchers' stock, at \$2.50.  
Farnham sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. a choice butchers' stock, at \$2.50.  
McFadden sold Butcher Spencer 2 steers, at \$4.25, and 3 calves, at \$4.25.

Hornor sold Drake & Caplin a mixed lot of 16 head of choice butchers' stock, at \$3.00.  
McFadden sold Drake & Caplin a mixed lot of 16 head of choice butchers' stock, at \$3.00.  
Clark sold Drake & Caplin a mixed lot of 16 head of choice butchers' stock, at \$3.00.  
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Davis sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. 35 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Adams sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. 35 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Tinkham sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. 35 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Burlingame sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. 35 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Hessell sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. 35 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Clifford sold Donaldson 130 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Hoe sold Geo. Wendorf & Co. 35 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Townsend sold Thos. Morey 40 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.  
Hessell sold Donaldson 154 (all weights) av 109 lbs at \$4.40.  
Freeman sold Wm. Wendorf & Co. 172 av 90 lbs at \$4.40.

HOGS.  
The offerings of hogs numbered 322, against 326 last week. The receipts were taken by the packers at rates 15 to 25 cents higher than those of last week.  
Cooper sold Hammond 10 av 135 lbs at \$6.85.  
Stevens sold Hammond 10 av 181 lbs at \$6.85.  
McFadden sold Hammond 10 av 181 lbs at \$6.85.  
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## King's Yards.

Monday, Jan. 30, 1882.

The market opened up at these yards with only about 100 head of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was not large, but the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand. Prices were 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Sealey sold Hersh 8 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 550 lbs, at \$4.25.  
Hall sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 525 lbs at \$4.  
McFadden sold Knott 4 good butchers' steers av 525 lbs at \$4 and 50 head at \$3.50.  
Hall sold John Robinson & Co. 8 good butchers' steers and heifers av 525 lbs at \$4.  
McFadden sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 525 lbs at